# AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

The Derby Reform Bill and Franchise Revolution in England.

Napoleon's Foreign Policy as Arraigned in the French Legislature.

Imperialism and Radicalism as Exhibited by 2. Thiers' Interpellation.

THE FERIAR SITUATION IN IRELAND

nail we have the following important details (spe-

## MAIL BETAILS TO MARCH 20.

THE BRITISH REVOLUTION. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Lord Derby's New Reform Bill and Disrueli's Speech in Introducing It—Difficulties of the Situation—The Two Great Parties Deceiv-

For the past week the weather has been cold and my, and blustering, and foggy, and thoroughly Engple; the theatres are unusually well attended; there reds of fashionable bails and dinners every ad against the weather, but in vain. The who are now arriving in large numbers, and he step here en route to the Paris Exposition, are de-ghted to find that New York, with all its extremes of be hoped-that few of them will remain until midsum change their opinion; for nothing is so excel men or women as that undoubting, ating, unquestioning and patriotic faith in nglishmen so particularly pride themselves my of the squires and residents of the ipland counties we come up to London for the season are pre aring to go back again in disguet. Politics have brought of persons up to town who have not been here ere in a long while, so the hotels are crowded, the es are crowded, the streets are crowded, the house rewded also if it were not too chilly to ride or drive in

make little stirs now and then, but reform is a itement. We were going to have anothe rection on St. Fatrick's day, and thousand massed at Manchester, Liverpool and out. The Alabama business seems to be n, we seem to be as far as ever from a set ill. but it satisfies nobody, and nobody can suggest better. In vain the Times exhorts and Plunch the Star and the Advertiser scold and swe ar m still hangs fire, and it is impossible to see how Bull is to get out of his dilemma without some-

The new bill was brought in on Monday evening last the picture. The same people were there, from Prince of Wales down, and Disraeli rose amid same anxious expectation. Of course everybody knew in advance just what the bill was to be; but the int ministry are so fickle that some changes in the days before and had let the reform cat out of the bag.

programme were expected. Sir John Pakington had made a speech to his constituents at Droitwich some days before and had lot the reform cat out of the bag. Lord Derby had held a meeting of his supporters at Bowning street and had told them all about it. These revelations found their way to the clubs and into the papers and we were all certain before Mr. Disraelt rose that household suffrage, with double votes and other checks and balances, was the conservative project of referra. The English are very indignant at the caucus system of the American Congress; but what are these meetings as Downing street and at Mr. Gladstone's residence but caucuses under another name? The plan agreed upon at Lord Derby's caucus was presented to Parliament by Mr. Disraelt in one of his most shuffling, colorless and monotonous speeches, like that in which he announced his intention to proceed by resolution. Reviently he had no heart in the work and cared little what became of it. Then Mr. Gladstone made a fierce conslaught upon the bill; Mr. Lowe spoke more moderately, as if Mr. Gladstone had stolen his thunder; other members, conservative and liberal, condemned the bill in advance; the notorious Roebuck asked for a suspension of judgment, and the debate was adjourned.

In the Bouse of Commons, as you have seen, the new Reform bill was at once assailed from all quarters and found no defenders. At the meeting of workingmen in Yrafalgar square, presided over by Mr. George Potter, it was denounced as tricky and un acceptable. The next morning all the new speech blazed away at it without mercy, even the Eraid and Randard, the avowed organs of the conservatives, giving it no encouragement Then began another service of singuiar, but effective criticisms, which might be imitiated to advantage in the United States. In every part of London, and, indeed, in every part of English societies are often very bad; but they are generally very good, and exhibit a surprising amount of study. Nor must it be supposed that mere talkers are the only frequ

demned. It is too liberal for the conservatives; it is too conservative for the liberals. Nobody is heartly in favor of it.

Mr. Disraell has attempted to charm everybody with the magic words, "household suffrage," and he has failed. The people feel instinctively that he keeps the word of promise to the ear, but breaks it to the hope. He has so checked, so surrounded and so hedged in household suffrage that it will practically amount to mothing. Yet this must be said of Mr. Disraeli, that he has gone further than the conservatives have dared to go before, and further than the hear party, as a party, ever promised to go. But the people are like Oliver Twist, they want more and more. Last year they would have been satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's £7 bill; now they are not content with qualified household suffrage. They complain that the two years residence required to register a voter is too long; they indigusnity object to the pian of giving two votes to some rich men; they moeer at the fancy franchises. How illogical this is may be easily shown; but unfertunately revolutions care nothing for logic. Under the present law it requires marrly eighteen months to secure a vote after you have the requisite qualifications. Under the present law a man owning property in various parts of a city or counts may have any number of votes. A certain haddord, mar where I am writing, has four:—One for his hotel, one for his wine cellars, one for his residence and another for same place he owns in the auburbs. Of course he cannot cast all his four votes at one polit, but he can go around to the different districts and vote four times. These beautiful enhancements are found to the different districts and evole four times. These beautiful enhancements are not properly have the most vote? If property is to vote why should not the man with the soots property have the most vote? If property is not to vet the present law have not been attacked in Parliament; it is only when Mr. Disraeli troue out the eight has of discounces it as "new fa

cable daugling like the sword of Damocles, ever his head. If he ventures upon a prediction a telegram may outrum his tester, and before yets print the prediction you may have printed the act that proves its falsity. So many peoplets have come to grief in this way lately that there is no encouragement to follow their example; but it is allowable to put upon record the declarations of the independent fournais and politicians here that the Berby Ministry is dying. Vacillation has killed it. What will happen afterwards: In all probability Parliament will be dissolved and new elections held all over the kingdom. The members of Parliament are opposed to this, and strong efforts will be made—many say successfully—to induce Derby to resign caimly; but if the government be wise a dissolution will be insisted upon. It must be clear to all that the present Parliament cannot settle the reform question. Should Mr. Gladstone again become the leader of the House he can propose nothing more liberal than the present bill, without being at once decasted by Disraeli and Lowe and the conservatives. The two parties are equally divided in the House, and they are equally afruid to trust the people. All these checks and balances and maneavings mean simply that the ruling classes, liberal and conservative, are afraid of the people of England. It would be more housest for them to confess this and try to keep things as they are; but instead of that both sides are endeavoring to humbug and deceive the people. Never was a game at once so contemptible and so transparent. Gladstone, who is in carnest, feels this and chaics under it; so does Bright; so, I believe, does Diaraeli, who has not yet lost his former radicalium. The people are not humbugged, not deceived; but they are determined and by-and-by they will be dangerous. The reform question is in a fog; neither party can deal with it satisfactority, and if an appeal to the country be made the present voters cannot do any better with it than they have done already. The disfranchised major

### THE REFORM.

Lord Derby's Plan of Additions to the Fran

chise fall.

In Mr. Disraeli's speech in explanation of the Derby Reform bill—published in the Hunato yesterday—he stated the main provisions as to new enfranchisement

thus:—

It is proposed to base the borough franchise in accordance with the decision of last year on the payment of rates. Any person occupying a house and paying his rates personally will have a vote. There were in the boroughs 1,307,000 male occupiers, of whom 644,000 now are entitled to votes, and of the remainder 237,000 who pay their own rates and who would be enfranchised by the bill. The total number of household voters under the bill would be 881,000. The government do not think compound householders should have a vote in that capacity, nor should those whose rates are paid under the Small Tenements act. Two years' residence will be required for the vote to be acquired, and every facility accorded to compound householders to get their names on the rate book. It is proposed that every person who pays twenty shillings a year income and assessed taxation shall have a vote, and if a householder two votes. The direct tax qualification will not admit those who paid for licenses merely. There were also as qualifications the possession of £56 in the funds or £50 in the savings bank, together with an educational franchise. The householder, who was entitled to one of these franchises, would have a second vote. In the counties no person will be allowed to exercise two votes. The county occupation franchise to be a £15 rating, which will qualify 171,009 additional voters. The four other franchises would also apply to counties, making an addition of probably 300,000 voters to the franchise roll.

#### FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Legislative Division on M. Thiers' Juces pellation on the Foreign Policy-Strength of the Opposition and Imperial Parties-The Argument and Defonce-M. Jules Favre's "Damaging" Speech Critical Condition of the Prince Imperial, &c. Paue, March 19, 1887.

The respectable minority of forty-five voted against government yesterday upon M. Thiers' interpoliations on oreign affairs. Among them were, in addition to the elected as government candidates and considered as thoroughly safe men:—Marquis de Talhouet, Marquis d'Andelarre, Count de Chambrun, Viscount de Kervé-guen, Marquis de Gramment, Count Janvier de la Motte, General Baron Gorsse, Baron Lesperut and Count Hallez Claperede. The defection of men of wealth and title like these, many of whom are very influential in their

It must be remembered also that the ranks of the me jority of 215 are swollen by the names of the two "rensix years that the opposition consisted of "five" only belonged to those five. If they were to resign their seats and present themselves before their betrayed con-stituencies in Paris, as the opposition press is now daily daring them to do, they would be ignominiously thrown

The long debate, lasting from Thursday to Monday, and the reports of which occupy some hundred columns of the Moniteur, may be summed up very shortly. The three main questions in debate were:-Ist. Might the French government have prevented the events which have taken place in Europe, and did it do what was no cessary for that purpose? 2d. Were those events favor the foreign policy which the government ought question M. Thiers says:-Yes, the French government might have prevented what has happened. It might have done it is 1860 by maintaining the treaty of Zurich, which is quite a different thing. It might have done it In 1864 by maintaining the treaty of 1852, which guaranteed the integrity of Denmark, instead of picking holes in that treaty and prating about an appeal to the populations, which has never yet been made and which
M. de Bismarck now laughs at. It might have done it in 1866 by putting a veto upon the alliance between Prussia and Italy—a thing which all Europe knows might most easily have been done. Well, the govern-ment neglected to do any of these things, and, according

ment neglected to do any of these things, and, according to M. Thiers, has incurred a grave responsibility by its series of mistakes. There is not, says M. Thiers, in an expression which is aiready famous and will become historical, another blunder remaining to be committed—II n'y a plus une scale fau'e a commettre.

M. Rouher, the Minister of State, who in the course of this stormy debate has proved himself a man of extraordinary talent, eloquence and audacity, takes direct scale with Thiers, and says the government has been right from beginning to end, or, as he antithetically words it in French, if n'y a pas en une scale faute committe.

ordinary talent, eloquence and audacity, takes direct seque with from beginning to end, or, as he antithetically words it in French, if m'y a pose as use senie fausticoments.

On the second question M. Thiers maintains that the results of the German war of last year are manifestly unfavorable to France because they have revived for the benefit of Prusais the holy German empire which France laid herself out for centuries to destroy. And here the democratic opposition steps in, and not agreeing with M. Thiers that increased armaments are necessary, propounds to the government a dilemms from which there is no issue. If as you now say, although M. Rouher admits that when the news came of the battle of Sadowa the covernment felt "patriotic anguish," everything is for the best, and the aggrandizement of Pruseia is not menacing to France, why does the old contingent no longer suffice? Why do you talk of possible invasion and national defence? and why do you strain the vitals of the country by raising the enormous army of 1,200,000? To the third question—what is now to be done!—M. Thiers gives a very vague and lejune answer. He talked loosely about the balance of power, and the necessity of a conservative foreign policy; but if he has any settled plan in his head he did not develop it, and whatever it may be it would be, considering M. Thiers' antiquated ideas, most unlikely to command the consent of the country. The democratic opposition is more logical and more precise. It demands plainly a policy of liberty at home, the repudiation of any idea of aggrandizement of territory and a reduction of the army—a large army being towally unnecessary for defensive purpose.

M. Jules Favre, whose two speeches were terriby damaging to the government, and will produce an immense effect in the provinces, where the reorganization of the army bill is fast breeding disaffection, took the built by the horns. In as plain terms as the decencies of parliam-mary inguage would allow, he said that when the Emperor Napoleon and M. de Bismarc

known, says he has cold humors in the back and has been punctured in several places.

#### THE FEMIAN WAR.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

St. Patrick's 'Day as Observed by the Peo-ple and Their Rulers—The Issurgents Held Their Position in the Field—Active Opera-tions Suspended by the Intensely Severe Weather—Feslan Tactics—Large Numbers of the Queen's Army Invalided, &c. DUBLIN, March 19, 1867.

and without the firing of a single angry shot. The appre had been more propitious I doubt very much if the Fenian commanders would have selected for any im-

by the chiefs, "to avoid engagements with superior forces, but to carry on the contest by desultory opera-tions," in the expectation that before long aid would come from America. Their object, therefore, is to create delay, to take their enemy unawares and not to give him would have been unwise enough, in any case, to risk a ferfeiture of the success they have achieved, from a feeling of sentiment, such as a movement on St. Patrick's Day would have been. And so it has come to pass that

comperison with former days, both from the demand and the difficulty of finding them in fields covered with

There was a complete absence of that national joviality and light-heartedness usual to the day, and it was the same all through the country. The Roman Catholic clergy counselled the hearers of the moning services to "give no offence" by wearing the shamrock; but the congregations I saw issuing from the Protestant churches were noticeably loyal to their nationality.

The police, both metropolitan and constabulary, and the Irish soldiers, were prohibited from wearing the shamrock, by order of the government—worthy of Russia's rule in Poland, and a senseless, stupid blunder, for these men are all drawn from the classes which preserve with most affection the traditions and legends of their race. Though they wear the British uniform they are Irishmen of spirit, and this prohibition to wear the national emblem of their country can have no other effect than to raise a feeling of resentment in their breasts against the authority that issued it, and perhaps to create and foster one of sympathy for the insurgents, who, whatever their instinctive antsgonism to them may be, are at least their countrymen, whose only crime is love for that emblem and all that it comprises.

A grand trooping of the guard at Dublin Castle has long been one of the ceremonies with which St. Patrick's Day has been celebrated, and is about the only recognition of Irish nationality England has condescended to make. This year, the day falling on Sunday, the government is avaid the additions' scandal of dispensing with the ceremony, which of course they would have had to do, as in 1848, when it was not resumed for some years after.

We are now suffering the full terrors of an Arctic winter. From the window of my room I look out upon a white world and a gray, desolate sky; the furious northesst who dispapear. All the aged people I have spoken to say they cannot recollect weather to equal this in severity or protraction. As a matter of fact, snow has not fallen in Ireised in the month of Karch since the year 1828, and then only for three days.

While s

Duty of the British Flying Columns-An Ambulance Train of Sick Soldiers-Cardinal Cullen's Exertions and the Work of the Police-Classification of the Traitors-Alarm in the Provinces-Another Rising to Take

The flying columns of military still scour the country, but without meeting any armed parties. The military do not at all like this inglerious skirmishing, and the severity of the weather, combined with bad accommoda-tions, is telling on them. A party of forty infantry exposure on the Dublin mountains, where they had been searching for Fenian fugitives, that they been searching for Fenian fugitives, that they had to be conveyed in ambulance wagons to the military hospital, where most of them are still, in a critical condition. In every Catholic church in his diocese a pastoral was read from his Eminence Cardinal Culten in reference to Fenianism on St. Patrick's Day. Its leaders and abottors were denounced, and the strongest language used in reference to these who continued members of so treasonable a society, contrary to religious and wisdom. It was distinctly matted that religious rites would be denied to any man who did not relinquish connection with Fenianism. The police and constabulary are engaged daily in arresting persons suspected of having taken part in the recent disturbances. Several arrests were made in Cork, Mallow, Thuries, pected of naving taken pars in the recent disturbances.

Several arrests were made in Cork, Mallow, Thurles,
Typerary, Cashel, Roscommon, Limerick and in Dublin.

They are principally workingmen and artisans. Among
those arrested in Publin is one said to be a centre for
the north side of the city, and considerable unessiness.

has been caused by the announcement that he has turned informer, as he has lists of names of most of the Fenians in Dublin in his possession.

Dr. Carte, military magistrate, attended at Kitmainham prison yesterday, where several constabulary and military witnesses were examined, to identify the parties arrested as having been a portion of the armed force who congregated at Tallaght and Glencullen on the nights of the 5th and 6th. Ninety-six were committed for high treason and at once conveyed to Mountjoy Prison to await their thals. Among them was General Massey, who was to have taken command of the Tallaght party. The Crown Solicitor was present during the investigation.

circumstance.

Reports from the West of Ireland annuonce every-thing quiet. Some apprehensions of distortance were entertained in Ballina; troops from Castlebur have been seat there, and the ked any mevement that may have been intended. The Sign Independent save:—Not a single person's detained in our county jail who has been arrested under the suspension of the Hauess Corpus etc.

Colonel Leccard was seen in Dropheds on Monday,

and although great efforts were made to capture him he succeeded in giving his pursuers the slip. As he is still in the neighborhood the police are very sanguine of catching him in a day or twa.

Six men were arrested yesterday at Emly, charged with being among those who assaulted the police barracks at that place on the 5th inst.

It appears that the course taken by the authorities against the Jamaica officials, who were engaged in putting down the outbreak there, has raised some doubt in the mind of Lord Strathnairn as to the advisability of adopting a severe course towards Femians. He made representations on the point, and has received the most explicit instructions for his guidance, which it is believed are not recommending a very mild course in dealing with the next "rising," which every one expects will be attempted as soon as the weather will permit.

The Fenian Traiters.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal, March 26-Evening.]

The following are the names of the prisoners alread

Evening.]
The following are the names of the prisoners already committed for trial at the Special Commission from Kilmainham, charged with "high treason and being members of armed parties who assembled in divers places in the county of Dublin in open robellion on the night of the 6th and morning of the 6th instant, with the intent of levying war against her Majesty the Queen in Ireland and establishing a republic therein":— King, Amiens street, shoemaker; Michael Swain, New street, laborer; Patrick Coilins, Strrup hane, tobacco spinner; Michael Dillon, Beresford street, smith; Michael McGartoy, Hendrick street, wonworker; Michael Neary, No. 7 Montague court, tailor; James Tompkins, No. 5 New street, ear driver; Henry Donnelly, Upper Exchaege street, bootmaker; Joseph McCarthy, Kevin street, grocer; Joseph Browns, Dean street, baker; Patrick Meares, 10 Queen's square, late letter carrier; Patrick Donn, Westmoreland place, messeneer; B. G. McEgan, 23 Synnot place, medical student; John T. Lyons, Bolton street, medical student; Halbert McAvoy, Barrack street, shop assistant; Patrick McAvoy, Barrack street, shop assistant; Patrick McAvoy, Barrack street, foarles Quin, Marwbone lane, cooper; John Coghlan, Mannel place, stationer; Patrick Bryan 27 Lower Sackville street, draper; Bryan Sweeny, 27 Lower Sackville street, draper; Bryan Sweeny, 27 Lower Sackville street, draper; Michael Pholan, 27 Lower Sackville street, draper; sistant; Raiph Deane, Maynooth, county of Kildare, engine driver; Patrick Quin, Maynooth, county of Kildare, engine driver; Fatrick Quin, Maynooth, county of Kildare, engine driver; Foole, Clarendon street, reftifying distiller; Robert McGrane, Cook street, porter; John Grifflo, Carles street, braken, John Lenehan, East Arran street, miller; James Lynch, Jervis street, baker; John Honlany, 27 Sackville street, draper; Michael Farrell, North King street, porter; John Shoer; Andrew Brady, 11 Tighe street, laborer; Michael Kelly, Tighe street, clerk; Homas Vincent, 47 Upper Kevin street, cabinetmaker; Laurence Dixon, Queen street, ropemaker; Michael Reilly, Maynooth, mason; Laurence Neary, late of Kevin street, laborer; John Musan, 12 Comberland street, engine driver; Edward Mitchell, 11 Palmerston place, bricklayer; John Mason, 13 Combe, plumber; John Michael, Kelly, Trinisy plac

## FREEMASONRY.

The following circular has been issued by the Master Mason of the Grand Orient de France:

Grand Orient de France:

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France and the France Possessions,
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France and the France Possessions,
To the Poreign Masonic Powers, the Lodges placed under their direction, and the Lodges Corresponding with the Grand Orient de France:

Very Draw Brethers.—The Grand Orient of France will this year calebraic the summer solstice by a festival and a banquet, to take piace on the 15th of June next. At that time the Master Masons, or representatives from all the lodges corresponding with the Grand Orient of France, will hold a general assembly in Paris, as it is expected that the International Exhibition will bring to that city from all quarters of the globe a large number of Freemasons. The Grand Orient of France sees in this exceptional circumstance a favorable opportunity of strengthsning the ties which units the autored members of the Masonic family, and it thinks that alongside of the festival of industry it would be well to celebrate that of the brotherhood. It therefore invites Freemasons of every order to cooperate with it in giving to this festival a universal character. Such a meeting of men from all parts of the world, speaking different languages, of different manners and customs, but animated with the same sentiment—the sentiment of brotherhood—will, in truth, be a very imposing spectacle. I have not had a lightest doubt, very dear brethren, that this idea of the Grand Oriens of France will be appreciated and that Froemasons will come forward and respond to the appeal. The greater their gathering the more numerous will be the links of the chain which blinds them together and the more bijliant will their festival be. I pray you, very dear brethren, the make this communication as public as possible. Accept the assertances of my esteem and fraternal france.

The following general instructions are attached to the circular:—the proceedings in connection with the fest

## NORTH CAROLINA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Vote-Mass Meeting of Freedmen-Speeches Resolutions, &c. RALEIGH, N. C., March 28, 1867.

The great political contest, under "new auspices," seems fairly to have commenced, and although there is still some confusion in the ranks of either party the coming policy of each is pretty plainly foreshadowed. All parties declare that there are but two great parties in the country, and here the two parties have but one plum to scramble for, and though the race for the new prize has hardly begun as yet, it is easy to see that both parties are stripping for the contest, with a full knowledge that upon their present action depend the destinies of their their respective futures, at least for some years to come. I of course allude to the negro vote. The late rebel I of course allude to the negro vote. The late rebel press of this State has thrown a summersault worthy of an acrobat, and, while a few weeks ago its immaculate conductors would on no consideration—never, no, never—have any part in disgracing the noble old State; would never vote again if "niggers" voted, the same papers to-day, instead of clamoring to have the blacks removed from the country, are trying, by all means, to convince the poor Africans who have been deprived of their natural protectors (f) by the scheming Vankees. their natural pretectors (7) by the scheming Yankees, that the only possible way in which they can, in any manner, be compensated for the loss of said protectors, is to vote with their "best friends," those who have known them best and loved them longest. So intense and humane is this desire for the improve-ment and citimate good of the freedmen that, were it not for the possibility that they might look over some of their old flee and light upon some of those rabid leaders clamoring for their removal

from the country, that the top to the top the certain the it not for this fear, I am not altogether certain the it not for this fear, I am not altogether certain the passes as chool law, by which all the blacks in the 1 passes as chool law, by which all the blacks in the 1 passes as chool law, by which all the blacks in the 1 passes as the passes as

the Convention adjourned.

The utmost harmony and good feeling preva
throughout the whole, and the action of the body see
to be marked by a strong desire not only to appear ic
to existing laws, but to become so in fact.

## MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Maximilian's Designs at Queretare—Miramou and Marquez Anxions to Give Battle to Escobedo, &c... Citt of Mexico, Feb. 27, 1867.

When Maximillan left this city to take the field at the head of ten thousand men, he moved in the direction of Guanajuato, with the intention of temporarily occupying every town between Querétaro and Monterey for the purpose of holding elections and abide by the decision of the people. If this decision is against him he will take as direct a line as possible for the Rio Grande, and bid adies to Mexico forever. If he is compelled to the course be will probably resign in favor of Orega and his soldiers will endorse the act, for both are exceedingly bitter against Juarez and his party.

Marques is very anxious to give Escobedo battle, but the latter does not seem to be in any hurry to bring on the contest.

the contest.

Miramon is furious against the liberals for shooting his brother, and swears terrible vengeance.

The artillery in Maximilian's army consists of about four batteries.

Vera Cruz Closely Besteged-Imperial Cav-alry Sortle Driven Back-The Position of Foreign Residents, &c. VERA CRUZ. March 18, 1867.

The situation of affairs in the interior is entirely unknown to us at Vera Cruz, for the reason that we ar in the state of siege. On Friday, the 15th of March, the liberal forces under General Benevides appeared in front render of Vera Cruz to himself, as the representative the true government of Mexico (republican) un Juarez, and giving twenty-four hours to consider

Juarez, and giving twenty-four hours to consider the proposition. Heantime he sest in a circular to Mr. Saulner, the American Consul at Vera Craz, informing him (and desiring him to repeat the consents of the circular to the consuls representing other foreign residents) that he should shortly attack the city, and advising that all foreigners take no part in the coming conflict, and that they keep themselves within doors, and in every respect remain neutral.

The General commanding here immediately issued a decree for the information of the people in Vera Cruz, and declined to surrender the city.

At the appointed hour yesterday an advance of the liberal lines was made, and we are fully and inivity in the midst of a seign. Vesetables are already very scarce among us, and the boeves (what few we have) are slaughtered within the waits. Yesterday a cavairy charge was made by the liberals almost up to the very gate, driving the imperial cavairy inside in not haste.

The liberals are said to be in full force and to have from three thousand to five thousand troops, though no heavy artillery. Of course they have plenty of food, and are running the cars on the Imperial railway from Paso del Macho to whilm two miles of the city walls, at an old ruin called Cas Mata, which is said to be General Benevides' headquarters.

Yesterday and to day heavy strillery from the walls of the city have been firing upon the threatening forces, and opinions differ here as to who will be successful.

Foreigners here agners to be decidedly neutral, and, however tacir sympathies may be, are acting judiciously and are mere lookerson.

ably in their Hunds. The United States Gan-boat Tahoma Anchors in Front of Vern Cruz.-Max's Yath Ready to Sail, &c. Vena Crez, March 19, 1867.

Vera Crez, March 19, 1867.

I learn the following from a gentleman who has just arrived from Mexico cit, having left there last Wednesday, March 13. He reports the roads from Mexico city lined with liberal troops who are concentrating against Mexico city, Queretaro, Auebia and Vera Cruz, the only considerable places now in the hands of the imperial-Mexico city, queretare, haebla and Vera Cruz, the only considerable places now a the hands of the imperialists, and in regard to Puella he reports that a portion of the command of Porfirlo Diaz had invested and partially occupied Puebla upon his arrival there, and the report of artillery and sudden ceassation of firing shortly after his leaving Puebla, and the knowledge which he possessed of position of affairs thereinduced him to believe that Puebla had fallen compidely into the hands of the liberais.

When he left Mexico Queretaro was occupied by the troops of Maximilian under Miramori Mendez, and Castille, with Marquez as chief of staf and Majia as adviser. He was believed to have abell twelve thousand men, and was surrounded by the liberal forces under Escobedo numbering about twenty-we thousand. His defeat was considered as certain and his escape doubtful.

Last evening the American gunbout Tahoma left Sacrificios, five miles below the centre of the city, and came up to an anchorage between the cit and San Juan de Ulloa. I suppose that the object of the change was to be near at hand in case that American citizans resident here should seek her protection, and egocially as by the recent decree no one can, without appaial permit, pass out of the gate upon the wharf.

I learn that the arrival of the Unied States gunbeat caused some anxiety among the metary and political powers that be, and that inquiry was made of the American citares that be, and that inquiry was made of the American Cobeul if she had cense there to assume a lastine at

MISCELLANEOUS. A ID POR THE SOUTH.
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY ALL THEIR SALES

VUESDAY, APRIL 2, 189 Nos. 31 and 33 VESEY STREET; No. 640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker street, No. 456 ENHTH AVENUE, north corner Thirty-fourth st. 2 No. 299 SPRING STREET; No. 205 PULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, corner Concord.

No. 123 GRAND STREET, WILLIAMSBURG,
TO THE
SOUTHERN RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
to be disposed of by them in alleviating the suffering
destitute inhabitants of the Southern States.
This arrangement will afford to consumers of 1
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New York, Jan. 25, 1867.

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